

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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EDITOR

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1917.

THE "SUMMER DRIVE" IN HAWAII.

The "summer drive" of the Bourbons is on against the governorship trenches stoutly held by Lucius E. Pinkham. It is no surprise to find that the Panahi street Democrats, led by McCandless, W. A. Bryan, Johnny Wilson et al., are in the forefront since they have been waiting this opportunity for the better part of four years. The interesting feature is their effort to secure reinforcements from the ranks of federal office-holders here, such office-holders presumably having more ready access to the ear of authority in Washington than the local-grown Democrats.

A good many observers believe that "Link" McCandless will ultimately retire from the governorship contest and again run as delegate, leaving Professor Bryan to head the anti-Pinkham drive. McCandless thus would assure himself support for delegate and swing a large following behind Bryan. There are, furthermore, whispers that the Democrats expect to see John H. Wise become a Bourbon and manage Link's campaign against Delegate Kuhio. Word has come from Hawaii that the Big Island Republicans are rather badly split over the recent county election and that the situation there is ripe for an anti-Kuhio organization. All of this will give McCandless hope that he can break the jinx of continual defeat at the hands of Kuhio and carry the island of Hawaii, and the election of Joe Fern as mayor of Honolulu has emboldened the Democrats to believe that they can carry this island at the next territorial election.

It promises to be a warm summer in governorship politics. Wars may rage, Liberty Bonds be sold by the billion, and the high cost of living continue to do acrobatic stunts despite the territorial food commission, but the Panahi street Democrats will concentrate on one object—that of "getting" Governor Pinkham, and mere world-wars under such circumstances will be but shadowy pictures on a screen.

THE ANTHRAX EPIDEMIC.

That other diseases among cattle may be mistakenly diagnosed as anthrax is common knowledge among expert stockmen. Possibility that there may have been an incorrect diagnosis in the case of a sheep which died recently at Kealia, Kauai, brings up the important question how far veterinarians campaigning against anthrax are justified in assuming that it is being spread by a malicious agent.

An extremely interesting booklet just issued by the Cutter Laboratory of Berkeley, California, is devoted to the control of anthrax. This booklet points out that anthrax last year of a more than ordinarily aggravated nature occurred among animals pastured on infected pastures. It further states that anthrax nearly always occurs among animals on pastures during the spring and summer months, and that there is possibility of virulent outbreaks at the end of a long, dry season.

The situation is so serious for Hawaii, whether or not a malicious agent is spreading the disease, that the board of agriculture and forestry is justified in spending any amount necessary to bring expert veterinarians here in sufficient numbers to take every necessary precaution of protection and treatment. The present veterinary force is admittedly inadequate in numbers.

AUSTRIA'S TROUBLE.

In spite of the rigid press censorship, details of the revolutionary outbreaks in Bohemia continue to trickle out of the beleaguered Central Powers. The difficulty in reorganizing the Austrian cabinet is evidence of the serious internal troubles of the Dual Monarchy.

News reached Paris several weeks ago that a great revolt against Austrian rule had broken out in Bohemia, according to dispatches received in France by Jaroslav F. Smetanka, secretary of the Bohemia National Alliance, signed by Dr. Edward Benes, a prominent leader in the movement for Bohemian independence. The government was said to be helpless to stem the tide of revolutionary sentiment.

The outbreak began with the opening session of the Austrian parliament, May 30.

Great riots occurred in Prague, Moravian Ostrava and Brno. In Prague, a great demonstration took place before the governor's palace, participated in by 15,000 persons. The United Club of Czech political parties in the Austrian parliament, which represents all shades of political opinions, in Bohemia, issued an address asking the union of all Czechs and Slovak people in one democratic state. Particular insistence is laid in the address on the demand that the Slovaks must be incorporated in this state. During the reading of the speech from the throne, the Czech deputies ostentatiously and demonstratively withheld from all loyalist manifestations. The United Club of Czech Deputies elected as its president the National Socialist Deputy, Mr. Klotz, who has been in jail since the beginning of the war.

Premier Count Cam-Martinic in vain beseeched the Czech deputies not to make a declaration for independence before the parliament. The German parties in parliament are furious over the action of the Czechs and demand criminal prosecution of the defiant Slovaks.

A theatrical troupe is to follow the first American army to France. When they arrive in France they will hunt up the engineers and sing "I've been working on the railroad"—Bessie Daily Advertiser.

URGES JAPANESE WAR ACTIVITY.

The Hochi, a leading paper of Tokio, Japan, commenting on the activity of the Japanese navy in the Mediterranean says:

"We could not help feeling elated to hear that the Japanese navy has been praised by the British papers. We cannot report details about the news. But we urge that the Japanese navy should continue to display activity on a larger scale. We may not be able to send an army to Europe, but the navy can be active comparatively easily in Europe. America is going to send 40,000 men to Europe. We should not watch idly by. As we said before, we reap the fruits after we make sacrifices. There is need for the empire to be more active in the war. But our activity should be in keeping with the following conditions. First, there should be a perfect understanding with the Entente Powers. In other words, our activity should be heartily welcomed by the other Entente Powers. In the second place, our activity should be commensurate with our financial strength. In the third place, our sacrifices should be made effectively, avoiding uselessness. In the fourth place, our activity should be displayed gradually without undue haste. In the fifth place, except where secrecy is necessary for reasons of state, facts should be made public for general information. We deem that the cause of humanity requires that Japan should be active in the present war. Also from the point of view of safety of commerce, the Japanese navy should be active. But the most important point to be remembered is what will become of our position after the war is over? We must prepare hereafter for the coming peace conference. We should be warned by the lessons taught by America's activity. There should be no stone left unturned to ensure that at the final moment we shall not 'get left.'"

FINANCING THE FIRST YEAR OF WAR.

One prime reason for the necessity of saving and elimination of waste is the support of Uncle Sam's war finance. Many people doubtless think that the recent two-billion dollar subscription toward the seven-billion loan will see the United States at least through the year. The fallacy of this assumption is pointed out in a statement by the Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank of San Francisco, which is advising its clients to the following effect:

"While the war lasts the country will be called upon to absorb Liberty Bonds, it being now estimated that issues aggregating \$8,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000 will be required during the first year. This amount must be raised mainly from the saved income of our people and herein lies the importance of enlisting the interest of wage-earners and others who as a class have not hitherto been accustomed to save from their incomes; any new savings they may make will be that much added to the wealth of the nation, besides the effect of enriching and broadening their own lives. And this general principle has its application to the rest of us, businessmen and others. As Secretary McAdoo has recently said, 'When I say economy, I do not mean a lot of hysterical self-denial, the refusal to satisfy the ordinary needs of ourselves and our families, the normal needs, during this time of war. We do not have to cut off our normal needs. What we do need to do is to prevent waste, to stop extravagance, and to give up luxuries for the period of this war.'"

When the war began militarists were sneering at the Russian pacifist Bloch, who had written in 1900: "That is the future of war, not fighting, but famine." Millions, he granted, might be killed in dismal trench warfare, but hunger would win. After three years of war this Russian banker seems a better prophet than any professional soldier of his time; the dread specter of famine is throwing its shadow across all Europe. — Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Deputy City Attorney Carden has been a useful official, despite occasional exuberance of spirit in "sailing into" the other side. As chairman of the public utilities commission, he may safely be expected to shoot a few fireworks. If he hurries up the Inter-Island report, that will be something of an achievement.

Commercial note: Saloons in Honolulu are bearish. Stocks show decline and there is a decided tendency to regard the booze business as very poor from an investment standpoint.

Germany's crops are burning up in the worst summer for 70 years. The kaiser will have a hard time figuring Divine Providence on his side in this.

The East Indian word for price is "dam." Whether its origin can be traced to the high cost of living in the Orient is not stated.—Providence Journal.

Some mayors have more trouble than others. Joe Fern's was a carbuncle whereas Thompson of Chicago is going to be impeached.

That peculiar brand of politics known as "governorship politics" is now beginning to blossom.

American gunners are making the hostile submarines somewhat nervous.

Some slackers show it by being indifferent to their civic duties.

Food speculators will soon be hunting for crumbs of comfort.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE LOOKS FOR PROHIBITION IN ISLANDS BY 1919

The Anti-Saloon League of Hawaii, daily confronted with such questions as "What is the league doing? When are we going to get prohibition for this territory? Why did not the commissioners continue the short hours for closing? How can I help the prohibition movement?" answers them as follows:

"The league is doing many things. We are preparing for our sixteenth annual convention, to be held in Kawaihau church, June 28, where we shall meet delegates from all parts of the islands, elect officers, hear annual reports, and listen to addresses in Hawaiian and English.

"We are writing letters to congressmen, asking for their support of a bill for federal prohibition for this territory. We are writing to Secretary of War Baker asking that a 'dry' zone be created around all military reservations in this territory, as a matter of justice to the men in the service. They are not allowed to use intoxicating liquors or patronize the saloons, neither should civilians be.

"The power to make this 'dry' area rests in the hands of the President, and no doubt letters written to the secretary of war, who would pass it on to the President, will have the desired effect. Letters from others to the secretary of war would show that the community is back of this move. The manner in which civilians and cheap lodging houses have helped the enlisted men to evade the law shows the need of a 'dry' area around all military reservations. In fact, it is evident since there are thousands of soldiers on the island of Oahu, that this island should go dry.

"The Anti-Saloon League of Hawaii, box 313, will have them typed, properly addressed and forwarded."

we are going to get prohibition for this territory is uncertain. If, as we now have reason to hope, the secretary of war proclaims a 'dry' zone around each military reservation, and if, as United States District Attorney Huber has intimated, that dry zone should include the whole of this island, we will have prohibition here within a month, and we have good reason to believe the whole territory will be under a prohibition law by 1919.

"The question is often asked of us, 'why did we not continue the early closing of the saloons?' and it has been stated by many that in their opinion there was a marked improvement in the conditions on the streets in the later hours under those rules. I have heard this explanation, which is perhaps as good as any. This regulation was made by the commissioners at the request of the saloonkeepers, themselves, and was not forced upon them by the license commissioners. When the saloonkeepers found they were to be deprived of the profits from the soldiers, they petitioned the board to remove the regulation, and it was done, perhaps on the ground that with the restrictions on the soldiers it could be more safely done.

"Many expressed the desire to help bring about prohibition for this territory. It may help some if you write a letter or two to the senators or other congressmen, asking if they will not support a bill that may be introduced in congress for federal prohibition for this territory, stating your reasons briefly for asking the same. If you will write the letters, and send or bring them to the office of the Anti-Saloon League of Hawaii, box 313, we will have them typed, properly addressed and forwarded."

Letters on TIMELY TOPICS

CHARITY AT HOME

Honolulu, June 24, 1917.
Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Sir: Apropos of the hue and cry of Honolulu today to adopt and provide for the French children, I would cite a case where two children were taken in by the probation officer for begging for food on the streets of Honolulu, our home of plenty, our Paradise of the Pacific. Can you conceive of our beautiful isles being desecrated by the sight of children begging for food?

If the ladies of Honolulu would visit the local public schools and see the lack of nourishment amongst our future law-makers, teachers, mothers and fathers of our future generations, methinks they would hesitate at having an afternoon of music, speeches and display in excess from the school children their nickels and dimes so badly needed by our own poor.

Ladies of Honolulu, why not be patronesses for a day to collect nickels and dimes from the more fortunate school children of our paradise for the cause which Dr. Patterson has so nobly tried to further? By his efforts a few, but a comparatively few, of the most poorly-nourished children of some of the public schools are being provided with a glass of milk and a cracker, and to them it is more of a treat than a glass of ice cream soda to some of our own children. The old saying of "charity begins at home" should fit the present day. —M. S.

FOOD QUESTIONS

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Sir: In Mr. Longley's market letter, dated June 23, I note the following: "Practically all the old (taro) crop has gone to waste in the fields." This I understand from the letter, is on the Big Island. May I ask what the local food commission is doing in the premises? Of what use is this commission to the people of these islands when it lets a crop or any part of a crop, especially the chief food product of the islands, "go to waste in the field?" In plain, unvarnished, terse logic there is a screw loose some place.

May I also ask of the food commission why we of this city must pay 12 cents a pound for sugar when the territory manufacturers over 500,000 tons of that commodity each year, and after paying the freight the producers are more than satisfied with the quoted price of 5.96 cents? Does it cost 100 per cent over the price of raw sugar to refine it? We have a refinery here. Where is the pillika?

It is also observed that there is some talk of a new fishing reef. It is to be hoped that it will become a reality, and that it does not arrange a set of signals between shore and boats to control the state of the fish market, and also, if the market should be fairly well stocked, it is better to

use the surplus fish for food than for fertilizer.

KICKER.

CONTINUE THE TOURIST CAMPAIGN

Honolulu, Hawaii, June 23, 1917.
Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Sir: As a visitor here, during your recent municipal campaign I admired your political editorials very much and have heard others express the same opinion. They gave us the correct information and undoubtedly were of great value to your electorate. Also read with great interest your comment on the foreign situation, especially Russia.

Your argument today (Saturday) on the tourist situation is just right. Honolulu ought to continue the campaign for tourists and continue to advertise abroad. All of us are doing our bit to help our country but for thousands of people, not of a money-spending nature, they do not wish to buy more autos or other luxuries but do wish to travel and enjoy wholesome recreation. This is especially true of those well along in years. There are hundreds of thousands in our broad land to whom such travel usually in the winter, is you might call it a necessity.

Hawaii is attractive to such folk—why should you not induce them to come?

There are other arguments I might cite, but I think this sufficient and I know I speak for many others.

Hoping this comment will be of some use in making up your mind on tourist campaigning, I am, yours truly, VISITING BUSINESSMAN.

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

—J. E. HIGGINS, horticulturist: We have inspected a number of the Boy Scouts' gardens and we have yet to find one in Honolulu that is not green and thriving.

—DR. JAMES R. JUDD: Dr. Murray's personal sacrifice in leaving his family and practice to go to France is a good indication that there is no truth in the statement that doctors are not doing their share of the work in France.

—D. A. MORTON, Detroit: I want to compliment the Star-Bulletin on its handling of news—short, snappy and interesting. My wife and I think the Star-Bulletin fully the equal of mainland afternoon papers in its presentation of news, and we have lived in three cities—Cleveland, Philadelphia and Detroit—that have some mighty fine papers. You cover a surprisingly large range.

—G. W. PATY: The manner in which the chairman of the liquor li-

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These commissioners questioned those who came before them to tell why certain acts contrary to the regulations of the board had been committed, showed that he should have been a lawyer or judge. It was evident that his ability to ask questions and get at the truth, was far beyond the ability of those on the carpet to answer.

WITH OUR VISITORS

Miss Florence Musto, and her sister, Mrs. J. W. Lewis, who have been in the islands for several months, staying at the Young and Moana hotels, tures.

Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Brown and daughter, who have been at the Moana hotel, have left. Brown is connected with the Burton Holmes moving picture.

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